

THE TARIFF BILL.

DEBATE BEGUN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

To Continue for Three Days.—The Proposed Amendments Then to be Discussed.—Secretary Sherman Called on by the Senate for the Correspondence in the Ruiz Case. Two Hundred Bills Introduced in the Senate and Many Reported From Committee.

SENATE.

Washington, March 22.—The legislative session of the senate today lasted but forty minutes, the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain being taken up thereafter behind closed doors. In the short open session nearly 200 bills were introduced and many others were reported back from committees. Included in the latter were the free homestead bill and the immigration bill, with the provision as to Canadian laborers eliminated—both of which were under consideration in the last congress, the latter failing to become a law owing to President Cleveland's veto. The four great appropriation bills—the agricultural, the Indian, the sundry civil and the general deficiency—which also failed for lack of Mr. Cleveland's signature, which were re-introduced and passed last week by the house, were referred to the committee on appropriations. The house bill on appropriations was passed extending until December next the investigation as to the use of alcohol in the arts by a joint commission of congress.

A resolution was agreed to calling upon the president for the correspondence between this government and Spain and between the state department and Consul General Lee, in regard to the arrest, imprisonment and death at Guanabacoa, Cuba, of Dr. Ruiz, and inquiring what steps have been taken in the matter. At 5:40 o'clock the senate adjourned until tomorrow. The resolution regarding the Ruiz case was introduced by Senator Allen of Nebraska. It grows out of the belief that Secretary Sherman will furnish the senate with the correspondence in this case which was refused by Secretary Olney when this senate on the 23rd of February last passed a similar resolution on the motion of Senator Mills, of Texas. At that time, Secretary Olney sent to the senate a statement of alleged facts made up from the correspondence, but declined to send the correspondence on the ground that it would tend to injure the persons referred to therein and would be incompatible with the public interests.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The tariff bill debate was fairly and regularly started in the house today and will be kept up for the next three days, after which time the discussion will be on amendments to the bill offered. The reading of the bill today occupied nearly two hours and a half, although there was no pretense on the part of the clerk that he was following the text in full. The chair was occupied by Mr. Sherman, republican, of New York, as chairman of the committee of the whole. The opening speech was made by Mr. Dingley, republican, of Maine, chairman of the committee on ways and means, and was an exhaustive explanation and in defense of the measure. The first speech in antagonism to it was made by Mr. Wheeler, democrat, of Alabama, a member of the committee on ways and means. He asserted that the prosperity which the people of the United States had enjoyed had been the result of their own industry and energy; not of the protective system. In fact, it had been accomplished, he said, in spite of the protective system. Even the wonderful success of the iron industry in Alabama owed nothing to the aid of protection. By unanimous consent, Mr. Wheeler's speech was extended until he had finished his remarks, which met with frequent outbursts of applause. Mr. Wheeler's speech was followed by one in favor of the bill, made by Mr. Hopkins, republican, of Illinois, another member of the committee on ways and means, and by one against it, by Mr. Bell, populist, of Colorado. At 5 o'clock, under the order governing the consideration of the tariff bill, the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to a continuance of the debate. Mr. Hopkins, republican, of Illinois, was designated to act as chairman at the evening session.

The views of the minority of the committee on ways and means upon the tariff bill were presented to the house by Representative Bland, democrat, of Texas, the leader of the democracy. The report devotes 2,000 words to a general arraignment of the protective principle and concludes with the statement that the minority "are unable to offer a substitute for the pending bill, because we have not been allowed a reasonable time to prepare one." Congress convened in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, and this bill was introduced the same day and referred to the committee on ways and means, which met the next morning, and on Thursday it was ordered to be reported to the house. The majority of the committee had spent three months of the last session of the last congress in the preparation of their bill, and yet they refused to allow the minority three weeks in which to prepare a substitute. We are unwilling to propose a measure that has not been carefully matured, and we must therefore content ourselves with protesting against the passage of the committee's bill."

At the evening session of the house about 100 members were in their seats, while the galleries, as at all night sessions, were filled to overflowing. Mr. Taylor, republican, of Indiana, was the first speaker in opposition to the bill. He devoted some time to a criticism of the majority for rushing through the house the four appropriation bills last week, and turning his attention to the tariff bill, ridiculed the free list. Mr. Greene, populist, of Nebraska, made a general political speech around the question: "How are the people to buy the products of idle mills which are to be started by the Dingley bill, when they cannot buy what the mills now open produce?" He has some of the arts of the orator and is likely to be heard from again before the session closes. Towards the close of his speech, Mr. Greene was asked what relief he proposed for the farmers, in whose behalf he was attacking the construction of the tariff bill. "I will tell you," was his response, followed by derisive laughter from the republicans: "go back to the use of money of the constitution of which you

have deprived them." (Democratic applause.) "And I'll tell you another thing you can do—you can keep your hands out of our pockets (democratic applause); all we have asked was that laws be passed that the people of the east, the west, the north and the south should enjoy equal protection in the products of their labor."

A republican asked: "Whose hands are in your pockets?" "I'll tell you," sharply responded Mr. Greene; "the hands of the protected monopolies and trusts of the east are in them." (Democratic applause.) Properly would not return to the land. Mr. Greene said, until plenty was restored to the home of the consumer, and that could be best secured, he said, all history demonstrated, when the volume of circulating medium was greatest among the people. The friends of silver wanted that restored to its old-time privileges and use, and they proposed to have it."

HEMMED IN BY FIRE.

Many Persons Narrowly Escape Death in a Burning Building—Several Injured by Leaping From Windows.

Lawrence, Mass., March 22.—Fire was discovered in the Gleason building at 3:15 o'clock this morning. The building is a six-story structure on Essex street, in the business center. The fire burst from the roof and quickly communicated with other portions of the building. The building was soon a seething mass of flames and a general alarm was rung in. Tongues of flame shot upward fifty feet in the air, full of flying sparks, and set fire to several buildings in the vicinity. These fires were quickly extinguished. The windows were full of people screaming for help, and many leaped to the ground. Captain Murphy, of the police force, saw a woman in a window in the rear of the building. He and Policeman Donovan spread out an overcoat and caught her as she jumped.

The Central house, which adjoins the Gleason building, was filled with smoke and the frightened guests fled from the hotel in scant clothing. Joseph Jackson, proprietor of the hotel, was the first to smell smoke, and awoke his guests by ringing the electric bells. The Central house caught fire, but the firemen extinguished the flames after a hard struggle. The hotel was flooded with water.

The Gleason building was erected ten years ago and was supposed to be fire proof. At 6 o'clock every window had fallen and nothing was standing but the bare walls, and it was feared that they would collapse. It was at first thought that several persons were lost, but all have been accounted for except one.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bowring jumped from the fourth story. Mr. Bowring's leg was broken, and Mrs. Bowring was injured internally and had several ribs broken. Miss McKenzie's face was burned and Bernard Gallagher and his brother William were injured. William carried Bernard out of the building. William I. Robinson, A. S. Huntress and Leon de Saulniers sustained fairly severe burns. A Miss Wood, who was reported missing in Boston.

Telegraphic Sparks.

Captain General Weyer, accompanied by his staff, left Havana Sunday night on board the transport steamer Pegazpi. His destination is not known.

Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who has been seriously ill for the past month or six weeks, left Washington yesterday for Biloxi, Miss., accompanied by his son.

Colonel John Churchill, owner of the celebrated Churchill Downs, died at a residence in London Sunday night, aged 78 years. He left an estate valued at \$50,000 to his wife and child.

At an early hour yesterday a cyclone passed over Wheatland, Ind., doing much damage. Many houses were unroofed and trees and fences destroyed. No one was seriously injured.

Rev. Jacob H. Proctor, for more than a century a member of the Virginia Methodist Episcopal conference, died at his home in Petersburg yesterday morning. The deceased was an Englishman.

The Kentucky house yesterday morning authorized the speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate the report that certain members have been of late guilty of votes for United States senator.

The Louisville Times Frankfort correspondent telegraphs that Dr. W. H. Hunter has made overtures to Governor Bradley to withdraw his opposition to Hunter's election as senator and that the governor declined to do so.

The gunshot Wilmington arrived at New London, Conn., at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. It looks now as though the first trial would not be had until Thursday, and the jury of twelve men and the trial board have put in an appearance.

At Detroit, Mich., the republican city convention nominated Captain A. W. Stewart for mayor on the first ballot. Mr. Stewart has made the nomination a speech and it was through his personal efforts that Stewart received the nomination.

As the result of Italian elections for members of the chamber of deputies, it is now known that 297 ministerials, 70 constitutional opposition candidates, 17 radical and 16 socialist have been chosen. In forty-seven districts, re-ballots will be necessary.

The gross earnings of the Central of Georgia Railway Company system for the first nine months ended January 31st, 1897, shows total earnings of \$3,408,759, a decrease of \$59,496. Total operating expenses for the same period were \$2,854,424, and net operating income was \$554,335, a decrease of \$127,457.

The eastbound Union Pacific overland flyer crashed into the rear end of a freight train at Green River, Wyoming, shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning, seriously injuring three men, Jim McGee, George Sullivan and a number of other persons, returning from Carson City, were on board the passenger train but all escaped uninjured.

Southeastern Freight Association.

Richmond, March 22.—The transportation representatives of the various roads intersecting the south met here today and continued the work commenced some time ago, looking to the organization of the Southern States Freight Association. They did not meet in the city of Richmond, however, but journeyed over until April 14th when they will assemble in Atlanta, and there take final action.

They decided, though, to form what will be known as the Southeastern Freight Association and will supercede the present organization, and to have it governed by a chairman and a board of administration, instead of a commissioner, as has heretofore been the rule. The duties of the chairman are to be restricted, and the power of adjudging rate differences will be confined to the board of administration.

It was agreed that the new organization should enter into existence on May 1st, but the present association will not cease to exist until the second Wednesday in June, when the terms of its charter expire by limitation. All its officers expire by limitation today, about sixty-five in number, were satisfied with the new order of things and a harmonious organization is expected to result.

DEATH IN THE STORM.

A SCHOOL BUILDING STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

The House, Filled With Children, Is Crushed to Pieces—The Horrible Sight When the Debris is Removed—The Dead Bodies of Eight Children and Many of the Others, Fatally Wounded, Taken From the Ruins—Cyclones at Other Points.

Atlanta, Ga., March 22.—A special to The Evening Constitution, from Arlington, Va., says: A cyclone struck this town today and has left behind it a trail of death and disaster. The high school building was blown to pieces and from the wreck nearly 100 dead, dying and injured people have already been taken.

The dead school children are Ollie Parramore, Claude Roberts, Alice Putnam, Kenneth Boynton, Maude Johnson, Mary Murray, Albert Butler and Willie McWherry.

The injured are Professor Covington, school teacher, and Professor Walker, teacher. At least ten others will die, according to the hasty reports of the corps of emergency physicians now caring for the injured. Professor Walker cannot live and Professor Covington is seriously hurt. Not a single soul in the big building escaped injury.

About 7:30 o'clock there was a lull in the high winds which had prevailed, giving some promise of a clear day.

Professor Covington, going out to look around, beheld a dark cloud, well fringed with electricity, moving rapidly in the direction of the school. His trained eye at once told him there was danger. Hurrying the children into the building for safety, the roaring of the coming cyclone was upon them before they had time to think.

The storm increased in strength and velocity and the building began to shake and creak as if rocked in the arms of a mighty force. The big building was wrenched into fragments, so that the pieces fell inward, and among the first struck were Claude Roberts and Alice Putnam, who were knocked into the insensibility of death at the first blow.

Little Willie McMurray had been caught under the heavy timber and the life was crushed out of him. Kenneth Boynton was the next who was seen vainly endeavoring to escape from the death trap, but too late, for the fatal blow had been struck.

Professors Covington and Walker both worked, notwithstanding serious wounds, the latter perhaps fatally.

The scene was soon surrounded by the parents of the children. The sight of eight little ones already dead and of ten others crushed and bruised and bleeding in all the phases of torture, was enough to wring the stoutest heart. Among those wounded, quite a number are not expected to live, and it is more than likely that the list of dead will be doubled before night. This is the most shocking disaster which has ever occurred in this section.

Blakeley was struck by a severe storm this morning that did enormous damage and cost several lives. The chaos caused by the storm is still present, and the list of dead is not known.

Considerable damage was done in the vicinity of Damascus, ten miles south of here, but the list of dead was not learned from the surrounding country.

THE ILL FATED ST. NAZARE.

Another of Her Boats Found—In It Six Dead Bodies—Evidence of Children Having Been Among the Party.

New York, March 22.—The Cromwell Line steamer Creole, Captain Gager, from New Orleans, arrived at her dock about 11 o'clock this morning, bringing additional news from the ill-fated steamer St. Nazaire.

Captain Gager reports that on March 21st, in latitude 36.17, longitude 74.30, he passed a boat full of water. Shortly afterwards he determined to ascertain if possible what it was and turned about for an investigation. On reaching the boat he found it contained six dead bodies, one of them supposed to be that of a woman. A hook was made fast to the boat's bow and when she was pulled up the bodies washed out into the sea. They had apparently been held fast by the seats of the boat, as they were crowded under them. It was noted by the Creole's mate that two of the small boat's passengers were colored.

In the boat was found a woman's slipper, a child's sock, some clothing, a nursing bottle and several bottles of fresh water, which was found to be in good condition. There was also found a small quantity of bread. The boat was an old one, built in 1870, and was registered in the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique No. 3. It was about forty feet in length and could carry about forty passengers.

CHAMPION FITZSIMMONS.

He Knocks Out a Rude Englishman and Runs From Corbett.

San Francisco, March 22.—Robert Fitzsimmons knocked out an English traveler named Campbell in the Baldwin hotel barroom early this morning. After his exhibition at a local resort last night, the champion, Martin Julian and W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, returned to the hotel and spent the night discussing a return match. Along towards morning Campbell drifted up to the bar and, addressing the Cornishman, said the Carson affair was not a true fought battle, and that the best man did not win. Fitzsimmons jumped toward the stranger and swung his left with terrific force, knocking the intruder down.

Corbett was at the Baldwin early today, watching for his conqueror. He wanted an interview, but was not favored. When told that Corbett was in quest of him, the champion dodged out of the door and down the street.

Corbett says if he can't meet Fitzsimmons he won't meet anybody. Jim has an offer to manage a big athletic club in New York at a magnificent salary. Should his show prove a failure he is liable to take the job. But he has made his mind to go back on the stage for awhile. His friends are importuning him to go direct to New York and commence an engagement.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

The Troops at Malaza Unable to Hold Out King George's Interview With Russian Minister—The Allied Powers Not Agreed.

Canea, March 22.—The outlook in this city and vicinity is not very reassuring. The situation of the Turkish garrison in the fort at Malaza is very critical. The place is besieged by insurgents, and the Turkish troops have not enough provisions to last them more than two days. Attempts have been made to revictual the fort, but the insurgents have rendered the efforts fruitless. If the Christians capture the forts at Malaza and Keraide which it now appears highly probable they will do, Canea will be blockaded landward.

Athens, March 22.—King George today had a long interview with M. Onou, the Russian minister, after which he summoned Prime Minister Delyannis to whom he gave a prolonged audience.

The government has ordered the enrollment of all robust citizens, not otherwise liable to military service, to form a militia force to guard the towns in the absence of the troops. Advice reached here today that a cannon exploded in the Turkish camp at Ellassona, killing an officer and eight soldiers.

Berlin, March 22.—The Post, which is known as the ambassadors organ, says semi-officially today that it seems that an agreement between the powers on the Cretan question cannot be reached. It adds that if Germany's efforts to maintain peace do not meet with the support of the other powers, she will not further lend her disinterested services to that end.

TO BORROW MONEY

To Erect New Buildings for the Deaf and Dumb Asylums—Meeting of the A. & N. C. Railroad Directors—To Elect Superintendent of Goldsboro Asylum.

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., March 22.—It is learned that the trustees of the institutions for the white blind and the colored deaf-mute and blind here have arranged to borrow money so as to erect additional buildings contemplated by the recent legislative acts.

The new board of directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina railway met at New Bern tonight. Commissions for them were sent today to Robert Hancock, who is to be president.

The trustees for the hospital for the insane colored meet there tomorrow to elect a superintendent.

Comparative Figures of Tariff Bills.

Washington, March 22.—The ways and means committee made public today a detailed statement showing the estimated revenue under the new measure for each schedule, with the average ad valorem rates under the McKinley law, the present law and the pending bill.

Dutiable value of merchandise for the year 1893, \$400,000,000; for 1896, \$390,796,561; estimated by proposed law, \$479,504,406.

Revenues collected in 1893—\$198,375,452; in 1896—\$156,104,598; estimated by proposed law—\$273,501,721.

Equivalent ad valorem under law of 1893—39.94 per cent.; under law of 1896—39.94 per cent.; under proposed law—57.03.

Mills to Run on Full Time.

Rockville, Conn., March 22.—The big woolen mills of this city, including the Hockanum, Springfield, New England, Rock and American mills, practically resumed running on full time today. The mills have been running on two-thirds time since February, 1895. These mills employ 2,000 persons when running at full capacity.

Everybody Needs

a Spring tonic. The peculiar conditions at this season produce a depressed, care-worn, languid feeling, which pervades the entire body. When nature, unassisted, attempts to get rid of the accumulated impurities, the energies give way, the appetite fails, a worn-out, run-down condition is the result. All of which can be avoided by a few bottles of

Swift's Specific

which promptly purifies the blood and thoroughly renovates the entire system, tones and strengthens the stomach, and renews the appetite. It is the only safe tonic, being purely vegetable, and the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no arsenic, sulphur, mercury, potash or other mineral substance, which is of so much importance to all who know the injurious effects of these drugs. Nature should be assisted by nature's remedy, S. S. S. Insist on S. S. S.

There is Nothing Half as Good!

Restored Manhood.

DR. MOTT'S NERVE-PILLS.

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Night Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every box we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S MEDICAL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

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TO ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA, ATHENS, NEW ORLEANS, AND NEW YORK, BOSTON, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH.

Schedule in Effect February 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.		
Stn.	No. 41.	No. 403.
Lv. Wilmington	6:25 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
Lv. Lumberton	6:35 a.m.	6:35 a.m.
Lv. Maxton	6:45 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
Lv. Laurinburg	6:55 a.m.	6:55 a.m.
Lv. Hamlet	7:05 a.m.	7:05 a.m.
Lv. Hamlet	7:15 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
Lv. Rockingham	7:25 p.m.	7:25 p.m.
Lv. Wadesboro	7:35 p.m.	7:35 p.m.
Lv. Marshville	7:45 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Lv. Monroe	7:55 p.m.	7:55 p.m.
Lv. Monroe	8:05 p.m.	8:05 p.m.
Lv. Charlotte	8:15 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
Lv. Mt. Holly	8:25 p.m.	8:25 p.m.
Lv. Lincoln	8:35 p.m.	8:35 p.m.
Lv. Shelby	8:45 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
Lv. Ellenton	8:55 p.m.	8:55 p.m.
Lv. Rutherfordton	9:05 p.m.	9:05 p.m.
Ar. Wilmington	10:00 a.m.	Ar. 6:20 p.m.

EASTWARD.		
Stn.	No. 38.	No. 402.
Lv. Rutherfordton	6:15 a.m.	6:15 a.m.
Lv. Ellenton	6:25 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
Lv. Shelby	6:35 a.m.	6:35 a.m.
Lv. Lincoln	6:45 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
Lv. Mt. Holly	6:55 a.m.	6:55 a.m.
Lv. Charlotte	7:05 a.m.	7:05 a.m.
Lv. Monroe	7:15 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
Lv. Marshville	7:25 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
Lv. Wadesboro	7:35 a.m.	7:35 a.m.
Lv. Rockingham	7:45 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
Lv. Hamlet	7:55 a.m.	7:55 a.m.
Lv. Hamlet	8:05 a.m.	8:05 a.m.
Lv. Laurinburg	8:15 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Lv. Maxton	8:25 a.m.	8:25 a.m.
Lv. Lumberton	8:35 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Lv. Wilmington	8:45 a.m.	Ar. 6:20 p.m.

NORTHWARD.		
Stn.	No. 41.	No. 403.
Lv. Hamlet	6:15 a.m.	6:15 a.m.
Lv. Raleigh	6:25 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
Lv. Portsmouth	6:35 a.m.	6:35 a.m.
Lv. Richmond	6:45 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
Lv. Washington	6:55 a.m.	6:55 a.m.
Lv. New York	7:05 a.m.	7:05 a.m.

SOUTHWARD.		
Stn.	No. 38.	No. 402.
Lv. Monroe	6:15 a.m.	6:15 a.m.
Lv. Asheville	6:25 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
Lv. Athens	6:35 a.m.	6:35 a.m.
Lv. Atlanta (Cen. Time)	6:45 a.m.	6:45 a.m.

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WILMINGTON, NEWBERN & NORFOLK RAILWAY CO.

IN EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1894. Daily Except Sunday.

IN EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1896.					
Daily Except Sunday.					
NORTH BOUND		STATION.		SOUTH BOUND	
* 6 1/8				* 1 1/2	
A M	P M	—Wilmington—		P M	P M
7 00	2 00	Lv. Walnut Street	Ar.	12 40	40
7 10	2 10	Lv. Surry Street	Ar.	12 30	30
7 50		Ar. Jacksonville	Lv.		
11 00	5 30	Lv. Jacksonville	Lv.	10 42	10
11 58	4 38	Lv. Mayville	Lv.	10 02	10
12 30	4 44	Lv. Pollockville	Lv.	9 56	8
1 30	5 20	Ar. Newbern	Lv.	2 30	8